Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1836. NUMBER 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE

Waldie's Literary Omnibus

Novel and Important Literary Enterprise!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two fold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.—Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday Morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and *only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to *one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the nonfulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

*A specimen number, nearly ready, will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is free from postage. 12

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the third day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Nathaniel Dummer in Weld in said County of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest that STEPHEN B. RING has to two half Lots of land lying in Weld in said County, the same which were deeded to him by J. Abbot and J. Brown, Esquires, and the same farm on which the said Ring now lives.

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh'ff.

Weld, Oct. 24, 1836. 3w12

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the third day of December next at ten o'clock A. M. at the Store of Nathaniel Dummer in Weld, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest that John Rowley has to the Land and farm on which he now lives in Carthage,—Also, all the right, title, and interest that the said John and Gideon Rowley have to a Saw-Mill and Shingle Mill standing in said Carthage, and the same premises that are now or have previously been occupied by said John & Gideon Rowley.

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh'ff.

Carthage, Oct. 24, 1836. 3w12

☞Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Note or Account of more than six months standing are requested to make immediate payment, or the same must unavoidably be left with an Attorney for collection.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 16, 1836. 6

Belt Buckles & Slides,

AN elegant assortment, from two shillings to $2 each, just received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore,* together with an elegant assortment of fine gold and silver Jewelry.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Nov. 21, 1836. 3w15.

R. R. Robinson,

DEALER IN
W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND
Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1836.

Bulwer's Novels.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER NOVELS, comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Disowned, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than Marryatt. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete setts may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

"*Office of Republication of Popular Novelists.*"

NOTICE.

The publication of the above, was commenced in July. In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelist will take place, either JAMES, COOPER, IRVING, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novelists extant.

☞A few copies of Marryatt are yet for sale at $3.

L. A. GODEY, *Publisher*, Philadelphia.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER;

Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid, in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was inaccessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event, and its frequent control over human opinion. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgment, even upon every-day transactions; and that in the science of life, as well as every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exception to the general rule. To estimate properly what it is, we must possess some knowledge of what *may* be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which *have been.*

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 50 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. *Terms.*—One Dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address, L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED TRIALS

AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE
OF ALL AGES & COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

Treason—Sedition—Witchcraft—Robbery—Mutiny—Heresy—Libel—Murder—Piracy—Forgery, &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numerous and very many previous cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recent trials not occasionally to manuscripts where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, Physician, and general reader. To members of the bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence; it is hardly to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so boldly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the 'Circumstantial Evidence' cases, of which there are few, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Marryatt Novels, and will be completed in October,—making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms $2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number and contains 120 large octavo pages. Address,
L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for	$5
Do. do. and Celebrated Trials, for	$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for	$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials,	$5.
Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5

Or a remittance of $5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and $2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore:—

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER; or the connection of Science and Philosophy with Religion, illustrated with engravings.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIETY, by the DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE; or an illustration of the advantages which would result from a more general dissemination of rational and scientific information among all Ranks; illustrated with engravings.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION; or an illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A FUTURE STATE, all by *Thomas Dick, L. L. D.*

Comstock's Philosophy, Jacob's Latin Reader, Cleaveland's Latin Grammar, Parker's Exercises, Blake's Astronomy, Blair's Lectures.

Rosamond, Six Months in a Convent, Paul & Virginia, Mrs. Hemans' Poems, Mrs. Sigourney's Poems, do. Sketches, Affectionate Monitor, Macnish on Drunkenness, Balbis' Geography, a new work—History of Popery, Mather on the Types, Romaine on Faith, American Songster, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Apples of Gold, Morrison's Counsels, Christian, Cowper's Task, Chapone's Letters, Gregory & Pennington, Bowers of Parental Premium, Rudiments of Architecture, Young Mother, by Dr. Alcott,—Hannah Moore on Prayer.

MOURNING Pieces, FAMILY RECORDS,—PAPERS FOR FIRE BOARDS, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 17, 1836. 3w11

WANTED,

500 LAMBS PELTS, for which cash and the highest price will be paid by
HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Aug. 29, 1836. tf3

WANTED—*Immediately,*

AS an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a Boy of good steady habits, and good English education, from 12 to 16 years of age.
Enquire at this Office.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danube,** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their concoction. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate. it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were *Constable's* Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction,* which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review,
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

Supplement to the Globe.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

FROM the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceeding and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings; but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volums, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, both or either to be furnished, through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent o a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expanse of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the designs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. *Thus,* independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on all subjects, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS.

Congressional Globe,—1 copy during the Session, $1,
Do. do. 11 do do do $10
Appendix.—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furtherest, to ensure a complete copy.

☞*No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it,* or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 4, 1836. 11

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200.

New Books.

COMSTOCK'S GEOLOGY—Young Wife's Book —Penny, and People's Magazines—Smith's Class Book of Anatomy, just received at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

ALSO, Thomas', People's Comic, & David Crockett's

ALMANACS FOR 1837.

Just rec'd, a new lot of Violin & Bass Viol Strings.

WILSON'S SPIRAL VENT WATER WHEEL.

A CARD.—We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have examined a saw mill situated on the *Saco* river in this town, which has had three wheels of different descriptions in use in it with very little success, not exceeding from fifty to sixty cuts in a minute at the best pitch of water, that said mill has been improved by Mr. Thomas Chase, by introducing the above named wheel for sawing, running back the carriage, and halling in logs. that at the time we saw it there was three feet two inches head and fall of water, the saw then cut one hundred and ten times in a minute, and we have no doubt but that, four feet and a half head and fall, would increase the speed to from one hundred and twenty five to thirty five cuts per minute, the other two wheels (for moving the carriage and halling logs) opperate with astonishing power and speed, in short we cheerfully say that this mill as improved by Mr. Chase, far exceeds our most sanguine expectations, or any thing in water power we have yet seen, and think the above wheel a valuable improvement in mills, and highly worthy the patronage of the public.

Amos Poor.	James Osgood.
James Walker.	John W. Dana.
Reuel Barrows.	Luther F. Pingree,
B. H. Gilbreth,	Samuel Osgood.
John Hatch.	

Fryburg 4 Nov. 1836. 6w15.

A Card.

THE subscriber is happy to improve this opportunity to tender his most grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of South Paris and vicinity for their very liberal patronage during his stay in that place—hoping that by unremitting effort and constant attention to customers, he may receive a share of their liberality at his new stand in Norway-Village, formerly occupied by Mr. James Crocket, where he has just received a large and splendid assortment of European and Domestic

DRY GOODS, Groceries and Hard Ware,

which he offers on terms as liberal as can be found in Oxford County CYRUS THAYER.

P. S. CASH BUYS GOODS for SMALL PROFIT. The stock which he is now opening comprises in part as follows:

Broadcloths,
Black, Brown, Dahlia, Green, B. Green, Invisible Green, &c.

Cassimeres,
of various grades and qualities from 7s. 6d. to 21s.

Buckskins,
Ribed, Striped, Plaided, Drab, Black, Blue, &c.

Vestings,
Valintia, Plaid, Silk, Figur'd, White, and Marsales, of various grades; Plaid Silk Velvet do.

Silks,
Satin, Sirge, Velvet, Sarancts, Florences, Ribbens; Muslins, Laces, Blond and Gauze Veils; Ginghams, Cambricks, Merino and Thibet Shawls, Fancy do. Sewing Silk do. HDKFS. of all kinds.

Merinoes,
Fig'd & Plain, of all colours & prices from 4s. to 9s. per yd.

Calicoes,
A large assortment of English, French, and American, of new and fashionable style, from 10 to 40 cents, fast colors, warranted.

Sheeting, Shirting, Gloves, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, and all articles of dry goods usually found in city stores..

Crockery Ware,
CHINA of first quality, Fancy, Printed, and Common, a large and splendid assortment; and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a variety store, all of which the subscriber is determined to sell very low for cash or in exchange for produce; confident therefore that the stock which he is now opening and the price will give good satisfaction to the community he would once more most respectfully invite them to call, examine, and price his goods.

CYRUS THAYER.

Norway-Village, Oct. 1836. tf 10

☞SHEETING, good, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five miles from the Court House in Paris, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and under good culvation—has an abundant supply of wood—a good house, barn & out buildings all in good repair.

Said farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable credit. ASAPH KITTRDGE.

Paris, Sept. 30, 1836. 8

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply22

☞Wanted.

12 GIRLS wanted immediately by the subscriber as apprentices to the tailoring business.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, Oct 18, 1836. tf 11

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and releived, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again

From the Young Lady's Friend.

What a pity it is, that the thousandth chance of a gentleman's becoming your lover, should deprive you of the pleasure of a free and unembarrassed, intellectual intercourse with all the single men of your acquaintance! Yet such is too generally the case with young ladies, who have read a great many novels and romances, and whose heads are always running on love and lovers.

Some one has said, that "matrimony is with women the great business of life, whereas with men it is only an incident;" an important one, to be sure, but only one among the many, to which their attention is directed, and often kept entirely out of view during several years of their early life. Now this difference gives the other sex a great advantage over you; and the best way to equalize your lot, and become as wise as they are, is to think as little about it as they do.

The less your mind dwell upon lovers and matrimony, the more agreeable and profitable will be your intercourse with gentlemen. If you regard men as intellectual beings, who have access to certain sources of knowledge of which you are deprived, and seek to derive all the benefit you can from their peculiar attainments and experience; if you talk to them, as one rational being should with another, and never remind them that your are candidates for matrimony, you will enjoy far more than you can by regarding them under that one aspect of possible future admirers and lovers. When that is the ruling and absorbing thought, you have not the proper use of your faculties; your manners are constrained and awkward; you are easily embarrassed, and made to say what is ill-judged, silly, and out of place; and you defeat your own views, by appearing to a great disadvantage.

However secret you may be in these speculations, if you are continually thinking of them, and attaching undue importance to the acquaintance of gentlemen, it will most certainly show itself in you manners and conversation, and will betray a weakness that is held in especial contempt by the stronger sex.

Since the customs of society have awarded to man the privilege of making the first advance towards matrimony, it is the safest and happiest way for woman to leave the matter entirely in his hands. She should be so educated as to consider, that the great end of existence, preparation for eternity, may be equally attained in married or single life; and that no union, but the most perfect one, is at all desirable.— Matrimony should be considered as an incident in life, which if it come at all, must come without any contrivance of yours, and therefore you may safely put aside all thoughts of it till some one forces the subject upon your notice, by professions of a peculiar interest in you.

Lively, ingenuous, conversable, and charming little girls, often spoil into dull, bashful, silent young ladies, and all because their heads are full of nonsense about beaux and lovers.— They have a thousand thoughts and feelings which they would be ashamed to confess, tho' not ashamed to entertain; and their preoccupation with a subject which they had better let entirely alone, prevents their being the agreeable and rational companions of the gentlemen of their acquaintance, which they were designed to be.

Girls get into all sorts of scrapes by this undue preoccupation of mind; they misconstrue the commonest attentions into marks of particular regard, and thus nourish a fancy for a person who has never once thought of them, but as an agreeable acquaintance. They lose the enjoyment of a party, if certain beaux are not there, whom they expected to meet; they become jealous of their best friends, if the beaux are there, and do not talk to them as much as they wish: every trifle is magnified into something of importance, a fruitful source of misery, and things of real importance are neglected for chimeras. And all this gratuitous pains-taking defeats its own ends! The labor is all in vain; such girls are not the most popular, and those who seem never to have thought about matrimony at all, are sought and preferred before them.

We have been shown in the most striking manner, by Miss Edgeworth, how "manœuvring" to get husbands defeats its own aims in the old country; and its want of success here is even more complete. Where there is a fair chance of every woman's being married, who wishes it, the more things left to their natural course, the better. Where girls are brought up to be good daughters and sisters, to consider the developement of their own intellectual and moral natures as the great business of life, and to view matrimony as a good, only when it comes unsought, and marked by such a fitness of things inward and outward, as shows it to be one of the appointments of God, they will fully enjoy their years of single life, free from all anxiety about being established, and will generally be first sought in marriage by the wise and good of the other sex; whereas those who are brought up to think the great business of life is to get married, and who spend their lives in plans and manœuvres to bring it about, are the very ones who remain single, or, what is worse, make unhappy matches.

Policy and propriety both cry aloud to the fair ladies of this country, to let the subject of matrimony alone, until properly presented to their consideration, by those whose right it is to make the first advances. This is at once the safest, wisest, happiest course; and I have been thus explicit upon it, in this chapter, because right or wrong views of this subject will make the greatest difference in your behavior to gentlemen. Let this one fruitful source of error be removed, and you will find it as easy to acquit yourself properly towards the young men, as the young women of your acquaintance.

* * * * * *

If the natural feelings of modesty are not sufficient to guard you from all personal familiarity with the young men of your acquaintance, let good breeding, and good taste, aid you in laying down rules for yourself on this head. Never join in any rude plays, that will subject you to being kissed or handled in any way by gentlemen. Do not suffer your hand to be held or squeezed, without showing that it displeases you by instantly withdrawing it. If a finger is put out to touch a chain that is round your neck, or a breast pin that you are wearing, draw back, and take it off for inspection. Accept no unnecessary assistance in putting on cloaks, shawls over-shoes, or anything of the sort. Be not lifted in and out of carriages, on or off a horse; sit not with another in a place that is too narrow; read not out of the same book; let not your eagerness to see anything induce you to place your head close to another person's.— These, and many other little points of delicacy and refinement, deserve to be made fixed habits, and they will sit easily and gracefully upon you, heightening the respect of all who approach you, and operating as an almost invisible, though a very impenetrable fence, keeping off vulgar familiarity, and that desecration of the person, which has too often led to vice.

* * * * * *

Riding on horseback or in a chaise, alone with a gentleman, ought to be a mark of confidence, reserved for your most worthy and approved friends, and not done with every common acquaintance that asks you. The dangers attendant on horseback exercise to a lady, are so numerous, that it is always best to have a female friend in company, and if she has her escort, as well as you, your conversation need not be interrupted; and in case of accident, you will have female assistance, and be saved from very awkward predicaments.

The following highly interesting article is taken from the American Almanac for 1837, than which we know no work more admirable in its way. Had any of us been told, forty years since, that the results here given could have come within the compass of possibility, in so short a space of time, we should have regarded the statement as an attempt to play upon our credulity.

Internal Improvement; Increased Facilities of Intercourse and Travelling in the United States.

The great and rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition and circumstances of the people of the United States, since the American revolution, is strikingly illustrated by the increased facilities of travelling and intercourse between the different parts of the country, by means of turnpike roads, canals, railroad cars, all of which were, at that time, wholly unknown here, with the exception of stage coaches, which had been established on two or three short routes. But it is since the close of the last war with Great Britain, that the spirit of enterprise, with respect to interest to internal improvement, has been chiefly manifested; it is at the present time, especially active; and promises, should nothing happen to check its progress, to accomplish much more in the ten succeeding years, than has been effected in twice the number of any years that are past.

The present facilities of intercourse are altogether beyond what not only the first settlers of the country, but also the inhabitants no more than fifty years ago, could have conceived to be possible. The following statement of Governor Everett, at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, is scarcely an exaggeration. "Such was the difficulty of crossing the pathless wilderness which lay between them (the first settlers of Massachusetts) and the coast, that a man may now travel from Boston to New Orleans by way of Pittsburg, a distance of more than 2,500 miles, in about as many days as it took the first settlers to reach the banks of Connecticut river."

In the year 1754, a convention of delegates from the English American colonies met at Albany, for the purpose of forming a plan of union; and it was proposed that if the plan were carried into effect, Philadelphia should be the place of meeting. The reasons in favor of the city were stated by Dr. Franklin, a member of the convention, who was evidently disposed to give the most favorable representation of the facilities of intercourse which the case admitted, as follows:

"Philadelphia was named as being nearer the centre of the colonies, where the commissioners would be well and cheaply accommodated.— The high roads through the whole extent are, for the most part, very good, in which forty or fifty miles a day may very well be, and frequently are, travelled. Great part of the way may likewise be gone by water. In summer time, the passages are frequently performed in a week from Charleston to Philadelphia and New York, and from Rhode Island to New York, through the Sound, in two or three days; and from New York to Philadelphia, by water and land, in two days, by stage, boats, and wheel carriages, that set out every other day. The journey from Charleston to Philadelphia may likewise be facilitated by boats running up Chesapeake bay three hundred miles. But if the whole journey be performed on horseback, the most distant members, viz: the two from New Hampshire and from South Carolina, may probably render themselves at Philadelphia in fifteen or twenty days; the majority may be there in much less time."

But such a change has now taken place, that one may travel with ease from Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, to Philadelphia, or from Boston to the city of Washington, all the way in railroad cars and steamboats, a distance of about four hundred and fifty miles, in less than forty-eight hours; and the passage between New York and Philadelphia is performed in from seven to eight hours.

Stage coaches were very little known in this country till a period subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war; and for some time after they were introduced, they did not often go more than about forty miles in a day. In England in 1706, the stage coach was four days in going from London to York, a distance of about 200 hundred miles, which has for some years past, been travelled in about 20 hours. The first stage coach drawn by four horses in Massachusetts, of which we have any knowledge, was established in 1774, running between Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. An intelligent gentleman, who travelled in the first stage coach from Boston to Worcester, makes the following statement: 'Lemuel Pease, of Shrewsbury, established the first line of stages between Boston and Worcester in 1782, afterwards extended to Hartford, and subsequently to New York.— Before that time the public mail was carried on horseback by Messrs. Hyde and Adams alternatively, every thing being conveyed in a pair of saddle bags, and one mail a week only coming from the south. After New York was evacuated by the English in 1783, the mail was extended to that city. But the principal intercourse from the north was by water. In 1786 Mr. Ballard set up the first hack in Boston.— It was a chaise, and was stationed by the old state house. A coach was soon after added."

The first turnpike corporation in Massachusetts was granted in 1715. The oldest canals in the United States of any considerable magnitude, are the Santee canal and Middlesex canal, the former of which was completed in 1802, and the latter in 1808. The oldest canal which has been much used for conveying passengers, is the Erie canal, which was completed in 1825. The oldest railroad in the United States, the Quincy railroad, in Massachusetts, only three miles in length, was finished in 1827. The railroad which was first used in the United States for conveying passengers, is the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—not yet finished—which was opened for passengers from Baltimore to Ellicot's mills, 13 miles, in 1830.— The first steamboat that was used in any part of the world for conveying passengers, was one which commenced sailing on the Hudson, between New York and Albany, in 1807.

The first Post Office in America was established at New York, In 1740. In 1790, the number of Post Offices in the United States, was only 75, and the extent of post roads 1,875 miles. In 1835, the number of Post Offices was 10,770; the post routes covered about 112,074 miles. In daily, or less frequent trips, the mails were carried on these routes about 25,869,486 miles, viz: 16,874,050 miles in four horse post coaches and two horse stages, 7,817,973 miles on horseback and in sulkies; 906,959 miles in steamboats, and 270,504 miles on railroad cars.

The rivers and waters of the United States present a vast field for steamboat navigation,— which is more in use here than in any other part of the world. This mode of navigation has produced surprising changes with respect to facilities of intercourse, especially in the extensive region which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the western country the present century has witnessed extraordinary changes and wonderful improvement in the arts of civilized life; and a system of internal improvement is now in progress there, which, considering the recent settlement of the country, may be justly regarded as magnificent. The following account of "things seen by a young son of the West," originally published in the "Cincinnati Register," is extracted from the "People's Magazine," for July 13th, 1833:

"I have seen the time when the only boat that floated on the surface of the Ohio was a canoe, propelled by poles used by two persons, one in the bow, and the other in the stern.

"I have seen the day when the introduction of the keel-boat, with a shingle roof, was hailed a mighty improvement in the business of the West.

"I remember the day when the arrival of a Canadian barge (as the St. Louis boats were called at the head of the Ohio) was an important event in the transactions of a year.

"I remember the day when a passage of four months from Natchez to Pittsburgh was called a speedy trip for the best craft on the river,— and when the boatman, a race now extinct, leaped on shore after the voyage, and exhibited an air of as much triumph as did the sailors of Columbus on their return from the New World.

"I remember the time when the canoe of a white man dared not to be launched on the bosom of the Alleghany.

"I remember the time when a trader to New Orleans was viewed as the most enterprising amongst even the most hardy sons of the west; on his return from his six months' trip he was hailed as a traveller who had seen the world.

"I remember the day when the borders of the Ohio were a wilderness, and New Orleans was '*toto orbe divisa*,' literally cut off from the whole world.

"I have lived to see the day when the desert is flourishing as the rose;—when the race of boatmen has become extinct, and their memories only preserved in the traditional tales of our borderers.

"I have lived to see two splendid cities, one devoted to manufactures, the other to commerce, spring up, where, in my boyhood, nothing appeared like civilization but the hut of the soldier or of the settler.

"I have lived to see a revolution produced by a mechanical philosophy, equal to that effected by the art of printing. It has changed the character of western commerce, and almost proved that the poetical wish of 'annihilating time and space' was not altogether hyperbolical. By it Pittsburgh and New Orleans have become near neighbors.

"I have lived to see the day when a visit to New Orleans from Cincinnati, requires no more preparation than a visit to a neighboring county. I remember when it required as much previous arrangement as a voyage to Calcutta.

"I have lived to see vessels of 300 tons arriving in twelve or fifteen days from New Orleans at Cincinnati; and I calculate to see them arrive in ten days.

"I have lived to see vessels composing an amount of tonnage of upwards of 4,000, tons arrive in one week at the harbor of Cincinnati.

"All these things I have seen, and yet I feel myself to be entitled to be numbered amongst the young sons of the West."

The steamboat Mediator has been recently stated to have performed the passage, in July, 1836, from New Orleans to Louisville, in seven days and fifteen hours; at the same rate it would have reached Cincinnati in about eight days, so that the expectation of this "young son of the West," is already more than realized.

The canals in the United States, which are now finished, comprise upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the railroads already completed, upwards of 1,500 miles; and the railroads now under contract or in progress, have been recently estimated to amount to more than 3,000 miles. It may doubtless be said, without exaggeration, that railroads are now projected in this country on a more extensive scale than in all other parts of the globe. When the various works of this description, which are now in progress or in prospect, shall be completed, the principal places in the different parts of the country will be brought comparatively near to each other; and one may travel on a continuous line of railroads from Portland to New Orleans, and from various other points on the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

POPULAR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Pop. in 1836	Square miles.	Pop. to sq. m.	Slaves in 1830
New York	2,400,000	46,200	46	46
Pennsylvania	1,600,000	43,960	32	388
Virginia	1,260,000	64,000	20	363,638
Ohio	1,300,000	30,850	34	
N. Carolina	800,000	43,802	18	246,462
S. Carolina	650,000	30,080	19	315,665
Kentucky	800,000	39,015	21	165,350
Tennessee	900,000	44,720	19	142,383
Massachusetts	700,000	7,800	87	
Georgia	620,000	58,200	9	217,470
Maryland	500,000	10,829	45	102,878
Maine	550,000	31,960	14	
Indiana	650,000	34,600	13	
N. Jersey	360,000	6,900	42	2,460
Alabama	500,000	50,875	10	117,294
Connecticut	298,000	4,770	62	23
Vermont	330,000	10,305	33	
N. Hampshire	300,000	10,280	31	
Louisiana	350,000	48,000	7	109,630
Illinoise	320,000	59,130	6	746
Missouri	350,000	60,384	5	34,990
Mississippi	150,000	45,375	3	56,000
Rhode Island	110,000	1,360	81	14
Delaware	89,000	2,068	37	3,395
Arkansas	70,000	120,000		4,578
Dist. Columbia	50,000	100		6,050
Florida Ter.	50,000	57,000		15,510
Michigan Ter.	120,000	33,000		27
Wisconsin Ter.	20,000	58,000		
Oregon Ter.	5,000	144,000		
Missouri Ter.	5,000	200,000		

The number of Indians is supposed to be 400,000.

The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts (as nearly as could be ascertained in 1836) to 16,680,000.

RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the New Yorker.]

Baptists	4,300,000
Methodists	3,000,000
Presbyterians	2,175,000
Congregationalist	1,400,000
Roman Catholics	800,000
Episcopalians	600,000
Universalists	600,000
Lutherans	540,000
Dutch Reformed	450,000
Christians	300,000
Friends	220,000
Unitarians	180,000
Mormons	12,000
Dunkers	10,000
Shakers	6,000
Moravians	5,000
Swedenborgians	4,000

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value of imports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1835,	$149,895,742
Of which ther were imported in American vessels	135,288,865
In foreign vessels	14,606,877
American shipping entered	1,352,653 tons
do. do cleard in the same time	1,400,517 tons
Foreign shipping entered	641,310 tons
do. do. cleared in the same time	630,824 tons
Value of exports fer the year ending Sept. 30, 1835,	$121,693,577
Of which there were exported of domestic articles	101,189,082
Foreign do.	20,504,495
Domestic articles exported in American ships	79,022,746
In foreign ships	22,166,336
Foreign articles exported in American ships	15,112,475
In foreign ships	5,392,050

The public lands sold in 1835, amounted to $15,810,795.

The standing Army of the United States, on the peace establishment, is 8221.

The Navy of the United States consists of— when all the ships now on the stocks are completed—12 ships of the line, 14 frigates (first class,) 3 do. (second class,) 15 sloops of war, 8 schooners do.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Receipts during the year ending Jan. 1834,	$33,948,426 25

Out of the above, $29,032,508 31 were received from the customs.

Expenditure in the same period.	24,257,398 48
Expenditure in the year ending Jan. 1, 1835,	25,591,390 91

Amount of currency in specie paper and

Circulation of private Bank Notes in 1834,	$68,000,000
United States Bank Note	$16,000,000
Gold	4,000,000
Silver	16,000,000
	$104,000,000
Capital invested in selected or deposit banks in 1834–5	34,847,203
Capital invested in State Banks in 1834–5	216,150,549
Capital of the Bank of the U. States chartered by the state of Pennsylvania,	28,000,000
Post Office revenue for	1,969,913
Number PostOffices in that year	10,387
Amount coined in the Mint in 1834— In Gold $3,954,270; In Silver 3,415,002	
Total coined in 1834	$7,388,423
Total amount of the Gold produced in the mines of the United States in 1834, was valued at	$898,000
The value of the cotton exported in 1834, was	$49,134,402

Great Britian and her colonies take nearly one half of the exports, and send nearly one half of the imports of the United States.

The length of canals in the United States, Jan. 1835, was 2,687 miles; that of railroads 1,600 miles.

There are 79 Colleges for public education in the United States; 36 Theologial Seminaries; 23 Medical schools; 8 Law Schools.

The public schools are very numerous, particularly in New England, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania; while the benevolent institutions of America are not surpassed by those of any other country.

Dr. Watts, in his treaties on Logic, says there is no better method by which to judge of the size of any thing, than "comparison." Therefore, by way of enabling our readers the better to judge of the extent of our vast territories, we subjoin the size of the British Islands in square miles.

	Square miles.
England and Wales	58,335
Scotland	39,500
Ireland	30,000

By this it will be seen that Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Territories, are each of them larger than England and Wales. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, both of the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Maine, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Michigan are each of them larger than Scotland or Ireland.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society.—Boston, May, 1836.—This report commences with a detail of facts respecting *Asylums for poor Lunatics.* The Governor of Maine stated in his message for January, 1836, that the sum of twenty thousand dollars had been raised by individual donations for the establishment of an Insane Hospital. An eligible site on the east bank of the Kennebec river in Augusta, has been purchased for this purpose.

The agent for the building writes in May, 1836, that the work will probably be completed the next year. The plan adobted is that of the Worcester Hospital.

The subject is exciting great interest in New Hampshire and the expectation is cherished that anothed session of the Legislature will not pass without making legislative provision for the insane poor.

In Vermont it was ascertained that there are 144 insane persons. An act of their legislature in Nov. 1835 direct the State Treasurer to pay the trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, $2000 per annum for five years; provided however, that none is to be paid, until the building is erected and ready to receive patients. They have determined on a very beautiful location for the Asylum in Brattleborough. Of the McLean Asylum in Charleston, Mass. the Board of managers report that this Asylum has illustrated in the experiance of the last year the advantage of introducing public worship into these institutions. The authors of this report call the attention of the public to necessity of establiching an Asylum for poor lunatics in the city of Boston.

In regard to the Worcester Asylum, they remark, that this Asylum, the first of the kind in the United States, was designed to do by system, and for ages, what Pinel did in a single instance in Paris. This original and noble institution has been in successful operation during the last year. 113 patients were received, and 112 discharged, and 110 remained. Of those discharged, 52 recovered, and 23 improved.— It is said that a much larger proportion of those

recovered whose insanity has been of short standing. Hence the necessity of providing for them early. The management of this institution, under the superintendance of Dr. S. B. Woodward, is said to be excellent. There is yet no Asylum for poor lunatics in the State of Rhode Island, nor in Connecticut, though the Retreat, at Hartford, receives some patients of this class. A building is partly erected for poor lunatics in the city of New York, on Blackwell's Island. There are probably three hundred lunatics and idiots in the city of New York.

On the 24th of March, 1836, the Legislature of New York State appropriated $6000 for the establishment of an Asylum for poor lunatics, but the location for the building has not yet been appointed. Many things have indicated that the way is preparing for the erection of an Asylum in the district of Columbia.

$2000 were appropriated by the Legislature of Ohio, in the winter of 1835, to purchase a site for the buildings for an Asylum. The location was fixed in Columbus, Ohio, in full view of the State house. The general plan of the Worcester building was adopted. Preparations are making, likewise, for establishing Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada and New-Brunswick.

The next subject of the report is that of Penitentiaries and State Prisons. The Commissioners appointed by the legislature of the State of Maine, to report a system of prison discipline for the State, report in favor of the Auburn plan of building, and recommend Hinckley's Plaine on the Kennebeck river, at Hallowel, as the most suitable location, for a Penitentiary. In the Maine State Prison, there has lately been a revival of religion, and many of the prisoners have given satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. In the State Prison in New Hampshire, religious services are held on the Sabbath. Punishment is solitary confinement, without bedding, and an allowanch of bread and water. Stripes very seldom. Convicts take their meals in cells. Lock step is part of the system. Cells have ventilators passing out at the roof. The management of the State prison in Vermont is very nearly the same as above. In the State Prison at Charleston, Mass. many who were unable to read, have been taught to read the bible; the earnings of the prison last year, exceeded all expenses $7000. A new state prison, in Rhode Island, is now building, about one mile west of Providence. The plan of the building adopted, is that of Havland, intended for solitary confinement, day and night, but admitting of solitary confinement at night and labor by day. In the State prison at Weathersfield, Conn. the actual gain of the last year, above all expenses, has been about $6000.—The method of teaching the ignorant to read, has been as follows.—The learner with no book but the bible, stands on one side of the grated door of his cell, and the teacher on the other side, and learner is made to trace the shape of the letters on the one side of his cell, to listen to the name and then pronounce it—and go on untill he has completed a sentence. About one half, when committed, were unable to write, and one sixth unable to read. In the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., the business of lock making has been dispensed with among the prisoners, as it taught them the principles of locks, and caused them frequently to practice house breaking, when discharged from prison. In the female penitentiary at Sing Sing, N. Y., the present number of female convicts is only 24. The report says of the new penitentiary, in Philadelphia, that it fails in comparison with the Auburn system, in regard to health, reformation, earnings and moral and religious instruction. Its plan is solitary confinement, day and night.

Among the causes of crime, the authors of the report enumerate, 1. Intemperance, which is a greater cause of vice than any other. 2. Ignorence. 3. Want of parental control, and a steady home. It is said that a very large proportion of convicts are such as, when young had no parental home. Among the means of reformation they enumerate—resident chaplains—pious matrons—and sabbath schools.—It is said that at the State prison at Auburn, N. J., more than 1000 convicts have received instruction in this school during the ten years of its existance, nearly 400 of whom were unable to read when they entered it. They enumerate many important cases of reformation in the new penitentiaries, and call public attention to the importance of effort in behalf of discharged convicts. Imprisonment for debt, they remark, still exists to a barbarous extent in many of our states.—*Boston Statesman.*

Extraordinary piece of good fortune. Some weeks ago, a packet charged with heavy postage was received here by a man in indigent circumstances, named Lefebvre. He was not able to pay the postage, and his son, to whom it was afterwards offered, was on the point of refusing it, when a fellow workman of the latter, named Gile, said—'one cannot tell what good fortune it may bring; I will advance the postage.' The packet was opened and the astonishment of the poor man may be conceived, when he read a decree of a French Court of Police, informing him that his father Lefebvre, was sole heir of Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, and that he had only to come and receive the eight millions (£230,000) left by his illustrious relative! Lefebvre, the father, immediately set out for Paris, accompanied by a good lawyer.—*Brunswick paper.*

A Paradox. 'Waiter,' said a young fellow, going into a coffee house one rainy day, 'I hope you have got a good fire, for I am confoundedly wet, and let me have something to drink directly, for I am confoundedly dry also.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, December 6, 1836.

The last Session of the present Congress commenced yesterday. There is promise of abundant business to occupy its attention, and much of it of an interesting and important character. The brevity of its term, the ordinary business which must necessarily be attended to, added to the interminable debates to which they are prone, give little hope of the consummation of much important matter which demands their attention The Surplus Revenue demands and will receive their attention, and we hope that by their acts they will manifest that they intended the law of the last session only as a temporary expedient, for the disposition of the surplus which had accumulated in the Treasury, and not as a precedent for a course of policy to be pursued hereafter. We trust that an immediate blow will be struck at the root of the evil—for such we hold it to be—and that provision will immediately be made for a reduction of the duties on the necessaries of life so as to prevent a further accumulation of surplus revenue in the Treasury. Let liberal appropriations be made for such objects as the public good requires and the constitution permits, and for the future draw no more money from the pockets of the people than is necessary to defray a prudent and economical administration of the government. This we believe to be the wish of the people, and this we are satisfied a due regard to their interest requires.

Public sentiment will also require some explanation of the protracted and rather disastrous campaign against the Indians during the past season. We trust that the abolition question will not again interrupt the business of Congress, but that its friends will content themselves their efforts to influence the sentiments of the people by argument and persuasion.

The late vote of the people on the Presidential question may be regarded as in some degree indicative of their sentiments on many of the important political questions which agitate the public mind at the present time. As we before observed there are many questions of deep importance which will engage the attention of the present Congress, as the time is short, it will require the exercise of unusual diligence to dispose of them satisfactorily.

THE ELECTION.

The electoral votes which may be considered as positively ascertained give Van Buren 139. There appears to be little doubt but that he has also received the votes of the following States, viz. Alabama 7, Louisiana 5, Illinois 5, making in the whole 156, ten more than enough to elect him. There is also a probability that he may get some if not all of the three following States, viz.—Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas. His election by the people appears to be admitted on all hands.

The Electors meet in the Capitols of their respective States tomorrow, to give in their votes for President and Vice President.

The Philadelphia Saturday News:

This valuable literary paper came to us last week on a truly mammoth sheet. Its usual size is that of one of the largest papers which we receive, but on this occasion its size was doubled. "It contains the whole of Friendships Offering for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, & has 334 closely printed pages of letter press." And this is by no means all of the interesting and valuable matter contained in a single number of the News. Our friends are invited to examine this number and then ask themselves where they can obtain so much instruction and amusement at the same price. The reputation of the paper is established, as one of the most interesting papers of the kind which we receive.

We invite the attention of our female readers to the advertisement of the publishers of the Lady's Book, which will be found in this day's paper. If that does not possess attractions enough to induce them to subscribe, then let them examine the last number of the work and its splendid engraving of the fashions.

Geology and Natural History of the State.

We have received a copy of the circular addressed to the citizens of this State by Dr. Jackson, Geologist to the State, and printed by order of the Board of Internal Improvement, inviting the co-operation of the citizens in the arduous labors in which he is engaged. He solicits aid in collecting specimens of the various minerals, rocks, and soils of the State. Specimens of Natural History are also requested to be sent and deposited in the State House at Augusta. We hope there will be found among our citizens public spirit and individual enterprise enough to respond to the call, and thus to form a Cabinet of Natural History, honorable as well as beneficial to the State and her citizens.

We hardly expect to receive the President's Message in season for our next paper, but if we can obtain it no exertions on our part will be spared, to present it to our readers in our next number.

North Carolina.—Fifty-two counties give Mr. Van Buren 2978 majority. Ten counties to be heard from.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican of the 19th, estimates the whig majority in the County at 150 or 200. Last August it was 742. No other Counties heard from.

The Missouri Argus says Washington County has given a Van Buren majority; St. Genevive ditto; Marion, ditto; 150 St. Charles a small majority for White. The Argus expresses its belief that not a dozen out of fifty Counties in the state have gone against Van Buren.

Kentucky—Returns from seventy three counties give Harrison 20,581, Van Buren, 15,827.

Indiana—Sixty-one counties heard from give Harrison 16,563, Van Buren 7,121.

Tennessee.—The counties heard from in Tennessee give White 18,678, Van Buren 11,529.

Mississippi.—The Natchez Courier of November 8th, says;—"The polls were opened yesterday and 554 votes were received, *three hundred and fifty of which were for the White candidates.*

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Alabama— We have returns from only two counties in this state, Mobile and Montgomery (in part.) In the former county the Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 125 votes; in the latter county, (four precincts to be heard from,) White has 750 and Van Buren 511 votes.

Rhode Island—The majority for the Democratic Electors, according to the official returns is 254.

Louisiana—The Journal of Commerce gives returns from parishes, not all complete, which give Van Buren 943, White 890. In the same parishes, two years ago, when the opposition ticket was carried by 1510 majority, the vote for governor stood 912 Dem. 1164 Fed. The Journal adds—"P. S.—Since the above was in type we have returns from fifteen additional parishes which give White 1261, 1493. The parish of St. Martin is reported to have given White 100 majority."

Michigan.—This territory, in anticipation of becoming a State, has chosen three Electors. In ten of the twelve counties heard from, Democrats have been chosen to the Legislature.

Illinois. The only information we have from this state is the following:

From the Missouri Republican.

Allton, (Ill.) Nov. 8th, 1836.—Our majority in this county will be about three hundred. The vote stands as follows:

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
In Allton,	304	267
Upper Allton,	197	125
Scarritt's Prairie,	39	1
Edwardsville,	89 maj.	

In Illinoise, Morgan, Oreen, Macoupin, and St. Clair counties have given about 12 to 1500 majority for Van Buren, and Sangamon and Madison have given 7 or 800 majority for the Whigs.

The majority for Van Buren in Illinoise will be decided, but not so large and overwhelming as in Missouri—*Missouri Argus.*

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

Action of the State Legislatures.—It will doubtless be interesting to our readers to be informed of the action of the several State Legislatures, as it transpires, in relation to the money proposed to be deposited with the several States by the late act of Congress.

The action of two States only, (Rhode Island and Tennessee,) has reached us.

Rhode Island has accepted the deposite, and passed an act directing the money to be loaned to the Banks in the State at 5 per cent., and the interest to be appropriated to the support of *public schools.*

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act empowering the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer to receive the money on giving the "necessary pledges for its safe keeping and return when required. They are to deposit it in the Union Bank and in the Planter's Bank of Tennessee—the banks giving bond to receive it at their own charge, repay it when required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and pay to the State 5 and 6 per cent. interest upon it—and if these Banks decline, then to deposit it with the Memphis Bank."

The Union and Planter's Banks are we believe the Banks of Deposite of the U. S. for the State of Tennessee. We do not learn that the interest was specially appropriated—it will therefore go into the Treasury, and be appropriated in common with the revenue arising from the State Tax.—[Augusta Age.

Vermont. The Legislature of Vermont has passed an act requiring the State Treasurer to receive its share of the Surplus Revenue, whenever paid by the U. S., and deliver it over to trustees to be appointed by the several towns for that purpose, in proportion to the population of the several towns in 1830, to be loaned to the citizens at six per cent.; the principal to remain the property of the several towns, unless called for by the United States; the interest to be appropriated to the support of common schools; distribution of interest to equalized after 1840, according to then population of the towns.—Ib.

Extensive Bank Robbery. The vaults of the Oneida Bank, at Utica, were entered on Sunday the 20th inst. and the sum of *one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred dollars* extracted therefrom, besides about six thousand dollars in notes and checks. The money stolen consisted of notes on the banks of Rome, Albany, and New York, and the other banks in the State, with about $6000 on the banks in the Eastern States. In order to effect the robbery, six locks had to be unbolted, five of which were effected by keys and the other broken open.—The directors offer a reward of $6000 for the recovery of the money and the arrest and conviction of the thief; or $2000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief alone.

The present Queen Christina, of Spain, is one of the most remarkable of royal personages for her extreme beauty and the fascination of her manners. It is a singular fact that every one of her Premiers has successively become enamoured of his Queen and sovereign. Martinez de la Rosa, the first, wrote exquisite sonnets upon her. Mendizabal could not conceal his desperate passion; and Munoz, her present major domo, reigns triumphant in her affections.—[Bost. Trans.

The Pacha of Egypt says that he has a strong mind to dam the Nile, and thereby redeem millions of acres of land which would enable him to produce more cotton than Uncle Sam himself. We don't know what has got into the Turks—the Sultan trusted the women of his harem out of their prison for a day or two, awhile ago.—Gal.

An Austrian brig from Trieste, which was spoken off Long Branch on the 14th inst., reports that the cholera was raging dreadfully in that city,—(date not known.) The U. S. Frigate Potomac was at Malaga for the protection of the merchants there, who are very much exposed in consequence of the civil war.

Important. We understand that letters have been received in this city from Havana, stating that they are in momentary expectation of an insurrectionary movement there, and that many of the inhabitants are shipping their property to the United States, and preparing to follow it.—[Bost. Post.]

Texas. The New Orleans Standard of Nov. 9th, says that David G. Burnett has resigned the presidency of Texas; and General Samuel Houston has been appointed substitute till his own time arrive.

Vesuvius.—At Naples on the 23rd of September, some inconsiderable eruptions of lava took place from the crater of Vesuvius. The flames rose at times to a great height; but the moonlight hindered them from being clearly distinguished. A catastrophe is expected shortly.

Timely Advice.—"My dear fellow" said a half corned wag to a brother rummy, a little raggeder than Lazarus in the painted cloth, "take my advice and get under cover as soon as possible."

"Get under cover for what!"

"Because if you dont get out of harm's way before that big black cloud of wind arrives here *it will whip you to death with your rags!*"

Encouragement to Dentists at the South.—The editor of the Camden, S. C. Journal says an itinerant dentist lately called at a house in the neighborhood of that town, and applied for business. Dont you want your teeth drawn? says he to the owner.—'No.'—Dont your wife? —No. None of your children? No. 'Can't you give some sort of a job? says the dentist. Why says the gentleman, I have an old *cross-cut saw* the teeth of which are out of order. You can have that job if you will fix'em.

Lightning vs. *Rocks.* Some Prussians, in order to get rid of an enormous rock, and to avoid the ordinary expense of the undertaking, bored a deep hole into it, into which was fixed a bar of iron, twenty-eight feet high, for the purpose of attracting lightning. After which, it is stated, on the first thunder storm, the rock was shattered into peices.

MARRIED.

In Turner, by Rev. George Bates, Mr. Church P. Leavett to Miss Mary French

By Eld. Haze, Mr. Francis Safford, of Turner, to Miss Polly Millett, of Leeds.

In Gardiner, Capt. Orrin Farnham, of Portland, to Miss Catharine A. Grant.

At the town farm, in North Yarmouth, according to an unanimous vote of the town, at the September meeting, Mr. Stephen Hall, aged 43, to Miss Lydia Kelley, aged 77.

DIED.

In Bangor, Mrs. Mary, wife of Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. aged about 45.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES M. BUCK,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SIMEON NORRIS.

Paris, Nov. 29, 1836. 3w17

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of Nov. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Martha Farris, administrator of the estate of James Farris, late of Hebron, in said county deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph. G. Cole*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

AZOR BARRELL Administrator of the estate of William Chamberlain late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirtr-six.

THOMAS L. DAVIS Administrator or the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty ninth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix of the estate of James Farris late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BETSEY BRADFORD,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to STEPHEN BRADFORD.

Turner, Nov. 29, 1836. *3w17

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this date has been allowed to creditors for exhibiting and proving their claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at the house of Z. Long in Buckfield, on the second Mondays of January and May next.

ZADOC LONG, } Com'rs.
ELIJAH JORDAN, }

Dec. 3, 1836. 3w17

WINES.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, PORT & SHERRY WINE,—the genuine article for sickness,—"No Mistake."

Also,—First rate Box, Cake, and Cask RAISINS, and fresh FIGS. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 5, 1836. 3w17

To the Hon. Senate and house of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, A. D. 1836.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the northeasterly part of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, humbly represent, that as they are now situated in said town, they are obliged to travel six miles over a very bad and hilly road to attend town meetings, trainings, &c. that they form one school district with about ten scholars, consequently derive little benefit from schooling.—They further represent, that they are situated but about three miles from the place of public business in the town of Sweden, and one mile from a school house in said town.

They therefore for the above reasons, pray your Hon. Body that so much of the northeasterly part of the town of Lovell, with the inhabitants thereon, as is situated to the south of Keezer's river until it intersects the town of Sweden, be set off from said town of Lovell and annexed to the town of Sweden,—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

SMITH KNEELAND, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, February 19, 1836.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper published in Paris, three weeks successively the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted,

Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1836.

Read and concurred.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, 25th inst. four yearling heifers, two of them numbered 105, and two 107, supposed to belong to some drover. The owner can have said heifers by proving property and paying charges. Paris, November 28, 1836.]*16 SAMUEL W. DOE.

Notice.

THE subscriber, being about to emigrate to the west, would most respectfully request those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of January next, and save expense.

JOSEPH D. SHACKEY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note for twenty dollars and interest, given by me to Thomas Calder, dated 20th Nov. 1835, payable in one year from date, as I have received no value therefor and shall not pay it. CHRISTOPHER ORR

Berlin, Nov. 8, 1836. 3w15

CAUTION.

THE subscriber gave his note of hand to John Farrington of Andover, sometime in May last for the sum of forty-five dollars, and interest, payable in one year; no consideration having been received therefor the payment will be resisted by all legal means.

JOHN SMALL.

Letter B., Nov. 16, 1836. 3w15

SCHOOL BOOKS

OF almost every description now on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the *Oxford Bookstore.*—Just added, The Young Bride at Home.

Campbell's Grammar, an excellent work for new beginners, wholesale or retail.

Singing Books, various kinds.

Well enough for the Vulgar, No 12, of Sargent's Temperance Tales. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Nov. 14, 1836. 3w13

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, one Share in the Norway Social Library, cheap. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Nov. 14, 1836. 315

Also, a good single SLEIGH. Terms liberal.

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after meazles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure o all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'It is doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Conway, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1. 9.

From the Republican Journal.

FLOURING WHEAT.

The following article, which was originally published in the Maine Farmer, and written by Mr. Elijah Wood of Winthrop, on *raising and flouring wheat*, is, at this time deserving the particular attention of the whole community. It is now admitted on all sides, that the great staples of human subsistance are enormously high and the public prints assure us that the prices of *bread stuffs* must go still higher,—that Flour, the leading article, will range as high as 15 dollars per barrel. These predictions are predicated upon the supposition that the crops are not equal to the consumption, and are apparently published from the best of motives—to warn the people to economize and prepare for the consequences of short crops.

These judicious warnings, however, seem to be generally disregarded. We have been so long accustomed to a profusion of *good things cheap*, and to hear such a continual ranting of late, about the *evils of speculation*, that now, when we are overtaken by an *estimated* dificiency in the first necessary of life and *real high prices*, we turn a deaf ear to all warning, disbelieving that a scarcity threatens us, and charging the high prices to the *speculators*; we live on in our accustomed prodigality.

The wheat Flour of the south and west has so long been afforded so cheap, that it has become, to a very great extent, the *chief bread-stuff* of all classes; and even our farmers hanker after it, as did a people of old after leeks and unions of Egypt. Wheat is not now grown,—with us for a market, and many farmers who do grow it, think it hardly worth thrashing and carrying to mill, while the coarser grains, corn, rye, barley, and buckwheat have been very generously appropriated to the subsistance of the four footed tribe. But I have wandered from my purpose, which was to call the attention of the public to the essay of Mr. Wood. Having no wheat thrashed, and to begin the process of economizing, I tried the experiment by mixing white corn flour, with Gennessee flour, and find the mixture makes excellent bread. One quarter or one third white corn flour mixed with 3-4th or 2-3ds southern flour makes a bread that few persons would discover by looks or taste was not made of all wheat flour. I have tried white corn for flouring because it does not change the color of the bread; yellow would no doubt taste as well, but not better, but then it won't look so white; the bread won't be so fashionable, and then our wives will insist upon it, it dont taste so well.—But try it—it is worth trying.

A FARMER.

RAISING AND FLOURING WHEAT.

MR. HOLMES:—I find your correspondents are reviewing the wheat raising topic, and I am pleased to find them awake to the subject.

I should be glad if I could make any observations which would be beneficial to the public as it respects the culture of this grain, possibly I can. In regard to grinding or flouring I have no doubt my remarks, though perhaps not new to all, will be useful to every one, who will adopt the practice which I shall recommend.—First as to the raising. In regard to clover or sward land for a crop, I find that it ought to have some manure turned in as well as a small top dressing to ensure a good crop, such as ashes or plaster. The slow growth of wheat on such land owing to the gradual rotting of the sod, prevents much danger from blight or blast. The same may be said of the crop after peas. Pasture land will produce an excellent crop, if turned over with a top dressing of ashes, say five or six bushels to the acre, even if no manure is turned in, and perhaps may be the most sure method of raising wheat in this part of the country. I find by my own experience strengthened by the observations of Dr. Bates, that on all sandy soils with gravel as a subsoil, or clay if it is five deep; steeped or leeched ashes and clay as a manure, will ensure the crop of wheat.

Second, as to the flouring or grinding of wheat. When we have raised the wheat; we ought to be able to make the best of the article it is capable of, and I hope your readers will pardon me if I relate a few facts and give some reason, why this business should be better attended to, if we wish to compete with other wheat growing countries. It seems to be necessary to keep the mill-stones apart by the hardest corn, in order to get either fine flour or the greatest quantity. I once carried to the mill in Winthrop, one and a half bushel, and paid the miller, Mr. Stanley, for grinding it, instead of giving him the toll as usual.

After the wheat had passed through the cleanser, I scattered in three quarts of corn as evenly as I could, and weighed the flour it made.—It was allowed by all to be finer and lighter than that made from the same wheat without the corn.

It yielded 50 1-3 lbs., to the bushel.—Four bushels would have made 196 lbs. of flour and a fraction over, which would of course make a fraction over a barrel.

Mr. Sanborn of Wales stood by. He had brought some very good wheat to the mill, and he put in two quarts of corn to the bushel which he raised year before last. He afterwards told me that he obtained 54 pounds to the bushel.

Try it brother Farmers, and my word for it, you will never grind, or rather *flat* out wheat, as you have done, and give the residue to the hogs, calling it wheat bran, when there is at least ten pounds of flour in it. I am told that at the South, it is always done, and may we not expect that one fourth at least of corn is put in, and then is really better than when none at all is put in.

I had in my bushel and a half, nine pounds and three fourths of coarse or second sort, so that in fact I had more than fifty pounds of eatable flour. My wheat was very dry, if it had for a short time been placed over some steam, so as to moisten it a little, the hull would have been less cut by the mill, and the flour would have been better.

This I am told is sometimes practised at some flour mills. Will any farmer longer neglect to raise wheat and grind it in the best manner,—and pay away all his money for flour and be in consequence as poor as a church mouse? Or will you take care of yourselves? It remains with you to say. Without economy no one can expect to have much, but with it, and a little industry, every thing.

If you neglect to raise your bread, or if you do raise a little, and give one fifth to the hogs under the name of wheat bran, at the same time extol Southern flour and prefer it to your own, merely because it is ground better and finer, you must expect yourselves and the State to lag behind the others in wealth and improvement. Our mills I believe are good, and I have ever found the millars accommodating. Look to yourselves, brother Farmers.

ELIJAH WOOD.

EDUCATION. We extract from the *Boston Reformer*, the following remarks on the education of the People, particularly the laboring class, by the Rev. Dr. CHANNING:

"What is Education? This is one of the watchwords, almost a cant word of the day;—but few terms are so vague. It is said by the friends of the working classes, that their first great want is a better education. Let us try to understand what this is.

The great end of education is not to train a man to get a living. This is plain, because life was given for a higher end than simply to toil for its prolongation. A comfortable subsistence is indeed very important to the purposes of life, be this what it may. A man half fed, half clothed, and fearing to perish from famine or cold, will be too crushed in spirits to do the proper work of a man. He must be set free from the iron grasp of want, from the constant pressure of painful sensations, from grinding, ill-requited toil. Unless a man be trained to get a comfortable support, his prospects of improvement and happiness are poor. But if his education aims at nothing more, his life will turn to little account.

To educate a man is to unfold his faculties, to give him the free and full use of his powers, and especially of his best powers. It is first to train the intellect, to give him a love of truth, and to instruct him in the processes by which it may be acquired. It is to train him to soundness of judgment, to teach him to weigh evidence, and to give him a thirst for knowledge, which will keep his faculties in action through life. It is to aid him in the study of the outward world, to initiate him into the physical sciences, so that he will understand the principles of his trade or business, and will be able to comprehend the phenomena which are continually passing before his eyes. It is to make him acquainted with his own nature, to give him that most important means of improvement, self-comprehension.

In the next place to educate a man, is to train the conscience, to give him a quick, keen discernment of the right, to teach him duty in its great principles and minute applications, to establish in him immoveable principles of action. It is to show him his true relation to God and his fellow beings, and the immutable obligations laid on him by these. It is to inspire him with the idea of perfection, to give him a high moral aim, and to show how this may be maintained in the commonest toils, and how every thing may be made to contribute to its accomplishment.

Further, to educate a man in this country, is to train him to be a good citizen, to establish him in the principles of political science, to make him acquainted with our history, government, and laws, to teach him our great interest as a nation, and the policy by which they are to be advanced, and to impress him deeply with his responsibility, his great trust, his obligations to disinterested patriotism, as a citizen of a free state.

Again, to educate a man is to cultivate his imagination and taste, to awaken his sensibility to the beautiful in nature and art, to give him the capacity of enjoying the writings of men of genius, to prepare him for the innocent and refined pleasures of literature.

I will only add, that to educate a man is to cultivate his powers of expression, so that he can bring out his thoughts with clearness and strength, and exert a moral influence over his fellow creatures. This is essential to the true enjoyment and improvement of social life."

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes the following letter of advice, said to have been written in 1780 by a dying editor, and appended to his will, as a part of a bequest to his son. The father's fruit of experience is worth recording, although it has been said by a sage philosopher that the errors of parents are lost on their children, and each generation commits his own.

My son—I shall soon be gone, and you will have the management of the concern. Never expect to sustain your paper upon any other foundation than its merits. Be prudent, temperate, and upright. Work hard, be civil to every body, and particularly to your customers. If they call themselves your patrons, I would'nt mind it; let them call themselves nabobs if they plea e, so long as they pay for their paper; never exhibit that aristocracy, which is a part of the original sin that is in us all, in any such way for it will do no good, my son. Above all things never put it in the power of any man to say, "that is our paper," we subscribed twenty dollars apiece to keep it up; for as sure as you live, sooner or later, *something* will be printed that *somebody* won't like, and then *somebody* will drop his subscription to get your paper down. One man will withdraw, or become a little water-gruelly towards you because you are too severe upon sinners and upon sin; and another because you are not half severe enough. Another will give you that half way support that is more injurious than no support at all and if your paper is praised by some old fashioned, honest hearted man, he will reply, in prudent and well balanced phraseology, that he does not know *but* it is so, and he does not know *as* it is not so. Every morning read attentively the fable of the old man, jackass, and his little boy. Never omit it, as long as you live. You will have many things to encounter, that are not very agreeable. Anonymous letters of an impudent character, burn at once never mention them to any one, not even to your wife. When a customer drops the paper, do not display your displeasure, by an extraordinary appearance of civility, when you happen to meet him again.—Never run about to pick up crumbs of comfort, nor ask any man what he thinks of this, that, or the other article in your paper, which your wrote yourself. Be cautious in putting in your advertisement—I lost a good advertising customer by placing another man's advertisement of molasses before his own:—With your good common sense you will do well enough. The public will respect you for your independence, but you must remember there is the same difference between real nutmegs and the artificial manufactured at home. In a word, fear God and shame the devil.

GOOD NATURE.—Many persons are surprised that they do not get along in the world.—They are sensible of possessing good abilities, and a talent for business. The are actiae, industrious, and persevering—yet while they forever remain at the bottom of the ladder, they see others mounting up step by step, whose qualifications are no better than their own, and who laugh much more than they labor. Such disappointed individuals do not seem to know that a sour, anxious visage—a grave business air is less attractive even to deep and calculating men, than eye sparkling with good humor, and a mouth dimpled with smiles. Customers flock around the good natured man, drawn by an attraction which they would be unwilling to own to themselves. Every one has sorrows enough of his own, and does not feel disposed to bear the burthen of others' griefs—and the grave melancholy carries in his countenance an appeal to our sympathies. But, above all, let not the fretful and selfish man wonder that he is forever unsuccessful in his undertakings. His consequence in the community must be very great, and his influence very powerful to induce mankind to brave his frowns and his snarls in order to take advantage of either. Such a man may do well when he brings the first fruit to market, or holds in his hands such goods as cannot be purchased elsewhere; but if he is obliged to take his chance with his rivals, his infirmaty will soon render abortive all his exertions and sage calculations. It would be well for many storekeepers if they knew the influence which good nature exerts over the hearts of men.

Many persons are wrought upon by complacency and kind looks more than by interest, and would prefer purchasing an inferior article of a man who treated them with politeness, to making a better bargain of a sour and reserved tradesman. It is the fault of all ill-natured persons to imagine that people look up to them with great respect—they think they are avoided and that no familiarity is attempted with them, because they are held in awe—that if they are not loved, they are, at least, *feared*. This is a great mistake—and proves fatal to the prospect of many. They are shunned for the same reason that we avoid a snappish cur, and they are dispised as sincerely. Their self-esteem provokes the mirth of their acquaintances for a while, and then they are forgotten forever.

Much has been written on the subject of good nature, and every one is willing to acknowledge its potency. Let the unfortunate and disappointed man try the experiment—but let him recollect that to be good natured requires something more than empty smiles and genuflections, To be good natured requires the practice of all the Christian virtues. That is the reason that we have so few persons of genuine good nature in the world.—[N. E. Galaxy.

HOW TO CURE A MAN WHO WISHES TO DROWN.—I recollect, said a shipmaster the other day, having a fellow who sailed with me several voyages, who always when he got tipsy, threatened to drown himself, and used to cause a great deal of alarm on board the vessel on those occasions. One time, I was in the cabin making up my log book, I heard a tremendous bustle on deck; and running up to learn the cause, I saw it arose from this fellow attempting to jump overboard, and his messmate keeping him from so doing. I though I would try an experiment, and despatched one of the hands for the deep sea line. I fastened this firmly about him and contrived to have the lead which was 44 lbs weight, hanging at his stern. I then pitched the fellow in the water, and let him go down 20 fathoms. He was pulled up to the surface, and after giving time for him to breathe a little let go down again. He was again drawn up to the bulwark of the vessel. "For God's sake, don't drown me!" cried he: "To be sure I will," said I, won't, it take the sins off your head, you lubber! and I then dropped him in again with tremendous force, the lead carrying him down a considerable depth. After this ducking he was taken on deck, completely exhausted; and sailed with me for three years afterwards, and the quietest hand I had, and never threatened or attempted to drown himself again.

BREAD. In consequence of the extravagant price which is now demanded for wheat flour, attention has been directed to the use of superfine rice flour. One part of this united with three of wheat flour, makes the most wholesome and by far the cheapest family bread. It is now extensively used by the family bakers in New York, and found to make superior bread to wheat flour alone. A correspondent in the Connecticut Courant, states that rice flour is pure farina, nutriment;—that it is perfectly dry, and therefore makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour. It is the most wholeseme of all farinaceus substances being the sole food of millions in Asia, where protracted lives are ascribed to the constant use of this simple food. There is no gluten in rice, which makes it palpable wicth no condiment but common salt and fit to eat without the process fermentation. The difference in the price of the two kinds of flour is an object worthy the attention of families;—a barrel of wheat flour ought to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds; and at the present prices, this is upwards of five cents a pound; and this, too, being more or less damp, leaves not more than one hundred and ninety pounds of food. The rice flour is perfectly dry, is all food, far more wholesome, and sells at a price somewhat below this rate, [Poulson.]

A CHILD'S PHILOSOPHY.—Little G———, when playing the other day in a pile of wood, fell down and hurt himself. As he lay crying very bitterly, one of his friends passing by, lifted him up, and patting him on the head, said to him—"Come, my little boy, don't cry, it will be well tomorrow." "Well," said he, sobbing, "then I will not cry tomorrow."

The Boston Centinel says, within the last two months, upwards of ten thousand emigrants from England and Ireland, have sailed from New York, to return to their native land. Many of the people of the United States will unite in wishing them speedy passages and a safe return. "Good luck to them all."

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with*. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the fœter arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food*, and *Pains of the Stomach*. The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken*. Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also *for sale* all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No.5 e6p1y

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter for the year 1836, in their respective sums following, viz:—

Owners' Names Nnknown.	Description of Range.	No. of Nots.	No. Acres.	Value,	Tax.	Deficient Highway.	Sum Total.
				$	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
	A	16	100	150	2,42		3,42
	"	17	100	100	2,28	5,24	7,52
	"	18	100	75	1,71	3,78	5,40
	"	19	100	100	2,28	5,24	7,52
	"	20	25	25	,57	1,26	1,83
	B	10	40	40	,91	2,02	2,93
			N. part.				
	C	17	50	50	1,14		1,14
	"	18	100	100	2,28	5,24	7,52
	"	19	100	125	2,85	7,56	10,41
			N. part.				
	D	17	25	35	,80		,80
	"	18	68	68	1,55		1,55
	E	16	100	150	3,42		3,42
	"	17	60	60	1,37	3,02	4,39
	G	2	50	50	1,14		1,14
	"	4	50	50	1,14		1,14
	"	7	70	50	1,14		1,14
	"	5				4,79	4,79

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the twenty-third day of March next, 1837, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the Store of John Higgins, Esq. in said town of Porter, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.

IRA C. CHASE, Collector of Porter for 1836.

Porter, Nov. 21, 1836 j16

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN JAMESON Administrator of the estate of Richard Heath, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty second day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

CATHERINE BUTTERFIELD named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John Butterfield, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Catharine give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

NOTICE.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber about the last of September, two Colts, one three years old the other two; the three years old was of a light red colour, light mane and tail and some white in the face—, small size; the other a red-gray—large size. Any person who will give information or return said Colts to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

JOHN HOWE, JR.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1836. 16*

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributers, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	$5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	$5
Bulwer's or Marrayatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marrayatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.